

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4642. 號一廿月五年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1878.

日十二月四年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE BORN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WOOD, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELO & Co. SUCATO, CAMPELLO & Co. AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. FOOCHOW, HEDON & Co. SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WATSON. YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BEZILIOS, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai,.....EVEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credited granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
"Drafts" granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

THAT Portion of No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, known as "THE MEDICAL HALL."
For particulars, apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, May 17, 1878. jcl7

THE MIDDLE FLOOR of No. 20, PRATA CENTRAL, consisting of 4 Rooms, Comptroller's and Boy's Room, Cook House, &c.
For particulars, apply to
W. B. SPRATT & Co.
Hongkong, May 16, 1878. my30

TO LET.
THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.
Three Offices, in Club Chambers.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.
Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

TO LET.
SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT BUNGALOW on SHAMSHUI, in Canton. Possession from 25th May.
Apply to
AHMEDBOY HABIBBOY.
Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. B. ROGERS begs to intimate to his Friends that he is about to visit SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

For Sale.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp.
COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS.
SETS of GARDENING UTENSILS.
GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.
MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.
METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases.
SPIRIT LEVELS, HAMMERS.
DOG COLLARS and CHAINS.
SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALMS.
COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, & MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty Regulations.
DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps.
PORTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes.
BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS.
LETT'S DIARIES, for 1878.
NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS.
WORKS of REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.
IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER.
RODGERS' CELEBRATED CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROS.' SCISSORS.
MANFOLD WRITERS.
LETTER SCALERS.
STATIONERY of ALL KINDS.
BROWN-WRAPPING PAPER.
CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colors.
DATE RACKS. INVOICE FILES.
QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.
UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK. MAUVE INK.
MAYNARD & NOYES' WRITING and COPYING INK.
MUCLAGE, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S
CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE, and
HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.
BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.
Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.
Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.)
Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR.
CUBE SUGAR (Lylo's Patent), shortly.
CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.
FINE WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.
Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.
FINE YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.
COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 1/2 lbs.
GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.
SPIRITS of WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.
RUM, 45°, 30°, O. P., and Naval.
ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.
AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.
BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants).
ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGER, CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., LIMITED, East Point, Hongkong.
March 5, 1878. jcl7

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.
Apply to
BATTLES & Co.
Hongkong, December 5, 1877.

FOR SALE.

THE 90 A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP "ARGENTINO," 615 Tons Register (1426 Tons Gross).
For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.
Hongkong, May 4, 1878. jcl7

SMALL COALS.

SMALL COALS of Excellent Quality for STEAM BOILERS and SMITH WORK are FOR SALE at the KELUNG COLLIERY. Offers are invited.
Address: Official Colliery Yamen, Kelung, Formosa.
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NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN FRIEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WATSON, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

ICE CHESTS, THE LATEST AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT.
ICE PAILS, Plates and Tongs.
AMERICAN PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.
POCKET THERMOMETERS, which only 12 OUNCES.
AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.
The New BROWN and BLACK FELT HATS.
Summer STRAW HATS.
FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED.
REMINGTON MATCH RIFLES.
SHORT SNIDERS, with SWORD BAYONETS.
NEW STYLES in FRENCH BRACES.
Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, \$9.50 per Box of 500.
AIR CUSHIONS and BEDS.
SWIMMING BELTS.
THIN SILK SCARVES for Summer.
Light French Summer BOOTS and SHOES.
A Large Collection of OEOGRAPHES.
COIR DOOR MATS, in all Sizes.
HAND VALISES.
BARON LIEBIG'S FOOD for ADULTS, a complete substitute for COD LIVER OIL.
BARON LIEBIG'S FOOD for INFANTS—out of 1,000 Children fed on this Food, the mortality in one year amounted to only Four Deaths, and these were hopeless, or nearly so, before being put on this Food diet.
The New Food Warmer, THE MOTHER'S FRIEND, keeps Food Warm for 12 hours.
FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES.
MAPLE SYRUP.
FRUIT and LIME-JUICE SYRUPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, May 9, 1878.

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT REDUCTION in the PRICE of Plain Coloured GLACE SILKS. For a short time only. We shall offer VARIOUS COLOURS at one uniform PRICE, 60 Cents per Yard, some slightly soiled but all admirably suited for Summer Wear, Evening Dresses or Underslips. Our usual Price for these Goods is \$1.25 per Yard.
GREAT REDUCTION in the Price of JAPANESE POPLINS. All these Goods will be offered very Cheap, from 15 Cents per Yard.

OUR SUMMER STOCK IS COMPLETED, NOVELTIES in EVERY DEPARTMENT.
WHITE DRESS GOODS, in Endless Variety.
WHITE and COLOURED MUSLINS.
PRINTED FRENCH CAMBRICS.
COLOURED GRENADINES.

UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS, and BONNETS.
PARIS TRIMMED HATS, and BONNETS.
NEW FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, LACES and LACE GOODS.
COLOURED FRENCH LAWNS, Wash and Wear Well.
FRENCH ORGANDI MUSLINS.
BLACK GRENADINES, Special Make.
WASHING GINGHAMS.

BABY LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
FRENCH and ENGLISH CORSETS, New Shapes, and GLOVE FITTING.
FINE WHITE FLANNELS, made specially for Summer Wear.
FINE INDIA LONG CLOTHS.
EMBROIDERIES.
DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road, and Stanley Street. [my24]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.
THE DEPARTURE of the Company's Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" is unavoidably POSTPONED until further notice.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 20, 1878. my27

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via YOKOHAMA, on MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at 3 p.m., instead of at the time previously notified.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 20, 1878. my23

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

SHIPPERS of PARCELS are notified that, hereafter NO PARCELS will be received at the Company's Office on the days of Sailing of Steamers.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 20, 1878. my25

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BOBROW, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets.....\$31,700,000
Surplus.....\$ 5,500,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.
For full information and particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 31, 1878.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

VOLUNTEERS are earnestly requested to Enrol themselves on the LIST of this SOCIETY, as the TYHOON SEASON is at hand and more Working Members are necessary.
Kindly send Name and address to the HONORARY SECRETARY.
F. W. BARFF, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Blue Serge Shirt, Helmet and Life Belt supplied Free of Charge.)
Hongkong, May 17, 1878. my31

HIS IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE Shipping is hereby notified that Torpedoes have been placed at the entrance of the port of Wai-kei (in the littoral province of Eastern Siberia), and that Vessels, previous to entering said port must apply on board the Guardship, which is stationed outside, for an officer, who will pilot them through the dangers.
WM. REINERS, Consul.
Hongkong, May 8, 1878. jcl8

DEVOS'S BRILLIANT OIL.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE!!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the packages, and the words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Soane and 127 Paine Streets, NEW YORK, U. S. A. [j11]

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Articles of Association, the FIRST MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 3 p.m., on TUESDAY, 28th Instant.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, May 17, 1878. my23

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO AND TAMSUI.
The Steamship "TAIWAN," Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1878. my22

FOR MANILA.
The Spanish Steamer "SORSOGON," LOPEZ, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1878.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.
The Steamship "KEGAN," is shortly expected from SINGAPORE, and will be despatched as above.
For Freight, &c., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 16, 1878. my23

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE (DIRECT.)
Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports.
The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamship "COELEN," due here on the 28th Instant, will load New Teas at FOOCHOW as above, and receive prompt despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs RUSSELL & Co., FOOCHOW, Or, GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 10, 1878.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Company's Steamship "VOLGA," Commandant ROLLAND, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.
H. DU POUY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
The Company's Steamship "YANG-TSE," Commandant RAPATZ, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.
H. DU POUY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

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H. DU POUY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SYDNEY (DIRECT.)
The A 1 British Bark "HELEN," J. KESTER, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, May 17, 1878. jcl7

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Bark "DEYANA," W. MAY, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, May 1, 1878. tl

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Bark "H. G. JOHNSON," COLBY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Bark "P. J. CARLETON," AMESBURY, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, April 8, 1878.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 American ship "OLANO," BARNABY, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, April 1, 1878.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 27th May, 1878, at Noon, on the Premises,—

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND, situated near the No. 2 Police Station, East Point, and Registered in the Land Office as Island Lot No. 483, Containing 5,000 Square Feet, together with the 6 Houses Built thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser, and the property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 15, 1878. my27

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 27th May, 1878, at 12.30 p.m., on the Premises,—

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS OF GROUND, situated in Fook-hing Lane, Jardine's Bazaar, East Point, and Registered in the Land Office as Island Lots Nos. 317, 318, 458, 459, and 460.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser, and the property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, May 16, 1878. my27

TO BE SOLD
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON the 1st June, 1878,
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION,
Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.

LOT No. 20, with all the BUILDINGS erected on it, known as "THE GRAND HOTEL," which meanwhile will be carried on, On Account of the Concerned.

And also,
ON THE SAME DAY,
ALL THE FURNITURE & EFFECTS Belonging to the same.

For Particulars, apply to the Auctioneer,
BOURNE & Co.
Yokohama, May 4, 1878. my24


THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房
—
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS
OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufactory is under direct and

continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

 The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.45 p.m.

Suddenly, at Shanghai, on the 16th May, EDWARD COX TAINOR, Esq., Commissioner of Customs and Statistical Secretary, I. M. Customs, Shanghai, aged 36.

THE CHINA MAIL.

In another column we print the translation of an interesting proclamation by the Viceroy and Governor of Canton calling upon the local authorities in the province to raise volunteer bands for the preservation of order and the security of

property in their respective districts. The province of Kwang-tung has lately been the scene of many disturbances and insurrectionary movements arising not so much from any inherent disloyalty in the people as from insupportable want—the keen pangs of hunger, and the vital necessity for expressing themselves in the

property in their respective districts. The province of Kwang-tung has lately been the scene of many disturbances and insurrectionary movements arising not so much from any inherent disloyalty in the people as from insupportable want—the keen pangs of hunger, and the vital necessity for expressing themselves in the

gentle and fair means, then by robbery and violence, even in its worst form. Accounts of lawless risings of this nature have again and again appeared in the *China Mail* during the last few months, and only on Saturday we announced the execution of one of the chief leaders of

the insurrectionary movement in the Tsing Yuen district. The unfortunate man suffered the terrible death which the law of China provides for those guilty of sedition or parricide, that by the *long-chi* or slicing process. It was in the Tsing Yuen district, we believe, where the insurgents murdered in rather formal

It is quite possible that the proposals for the formation of a volunteer corps in this Colony, which of course found their way into the native papers, may have suggested the issuing of this—what may, we think, be correctly regarded as a

novel proclamation for China. Volunteer bands, however, of the more peaceably inclined inhabitants of the disaffected districts appear to have taken an active part in the suppression of the late seditious movements, for the Viceroy speaks in glowing terms of the performances of the

young men," he says, "knew how to maintain the law; when the outlying city was invaded they at once joined in dealing a decisive blow, killing the brutes with their hoes, and thus firmly establishing their hearths and homes." It is evident from this sanguinary allusion to

the hoses that these "local volunteers" were but mobs of untrained villagers, armed with no better weapons than those with which they daily laboured. Now, however, it appears to be the desire of the Chinese authorities to arm and drill volunteer corps in a—from a Chinese point of view—proper manner for in-

another part of the proclamation the Viceroy says: "It is hoped that elders will train village or village-union bands, providing the volunteers with arms and with training captains; when things are quiet let all go quietly about their business, but when disturbances arise let the

The scheme here recommended of putting the volunteers in practice after the necessity for their services has arisen is characteristic of the Chinese in military matters. One would imagine that in a vast empire like China, possessing no facilities of communication, the authori-

They would be rather chary of encouraging volunteer movements, or distributing arms amongst the people. There are in China at the present moment probably 100,000,000 of people capable of bearing arms. How vast a military power China could become by the adoption of some system of conscription,—by the

arming of the myriads of troops, that would thus be gathered round her standards in time of need, with weapons of precision, and by the careful training of these troops after some approved European system—must be apparent to every one who can grasp the idea of say

Ideas of this kind are no chimeras, although they are not likely to be realized.

d during the present century. These "village volunteers" will assuredly not be entrusted with anything more dangerous than bows and arrows, or possibly a few gingals that might perhaps at a critical be found to afford more satisfactory results than the more primitive weapons.

It is noteworthy that the Imperial Maritime Customs Service in China has made for itself a name, even if we keep in view only one branch of its operations — viz., the Coast lighting department. We have frequently indulged in a well-deserved growl against the Foreign Inspectorate, and probably the desire to aid foreign trade has occasionally been overborne by the necessity of trimming sail for the yet halfballasted Celestial craft. The Woosung Bar has been a hard nut to crack, and seems likely to harden, although the native authorities may put forward as a pretext that the foreigners themselves

the best thing to be done to crack it. But in the lighthouse service nothing but praise can be awarded to the Foreign Customs. That department, with the exception of the Shantung Promontory affair, has steadily progressed to the present advanced state of things; and the lights on the Chinese Coast will now take rank with any in the world. Under Mr Hart's superintendence, supported by the practical experience of Mr D. M. Henderson, C.E., the last ten years have witnessed an immense change for the better in matters of coast navigation. The list of lights on the Coast which now appears in the *Customs Gazette* would do credit to any Government, even had they not been the work of but a few years. One or two lights of the major order only now remain to be placed, and one of these is the long-talked-of lighthouse on Breaker Point. This work, we hear, is now in a fair way to be carried out, and the site for it has at last been scouted. Doubtless the designs have been ahead of the site, and we may soon hear of the commencement of this important aid to mariners frequenting the Coast.

THE TEA MARKET AT HANKOW.
A correspondent, writing from Hankow on the 13th inst., says:—"The steamers now in port are: *Gleneagles*, *Loudoun Castle*, *Ocean King*, *Glenarney*, *Siad Haarlem*, *Viking*, and *Radsnorshire*. The market opened in Kiukiang yesterday—or on Saturday, the 11th—but so far as I can learn will not open here for four or five days to come, unless a change of wind brings the tea-boats down the river. The two favourites are the *Gleneagles* and *Loudoun Castle*; but I am convinced that the *Gleneagles* will do it this time, accidents, of course, excepted. These two 'cracks' will leave first; then the *Glenarney* and *Ocean King* will most likely follow within a day or two. Rates of freight will probably be about the same as last year. The *Glenarney*, I hear, is due at Kiukiang to-day, and may load part cargo there, coming here afterwards to finish or to discharge her cargo into the *Gleneagles*."

Writing on the 14th May, the same correspondent says:—"After I had written you yesterday fresh news came in from the sea being close at hand, and to-day I notice that several numbers of the fleet are landed. The market is fully expected to open to-morrow, as the native Teamen assert the tide is an unlucky day. Nearly all the theatres are here, and those who are not here are at Kiukiang, so that the 'crack' ships will be loading in a day or two. There is a circular going round just now, saving for its object to prevent steamers from running at night. The authors of the circular are desirous that the steamers should anchor from sunset to sunrise on their way down the River; but as the ship-masters contend that there is something like twilight for two hours, there are decided objections to this part of the programme. There are strong hopes here, however, that the agreement may be altered and made to suit all parties. Kiukiang teas are expected up by next steamer. By the way, there is a Russian gun-boat called the 'Neshebel' here at present—2 p.m. The market opened by Major and Smith; Hohow at 10 a.m. 30. Hankow teas are not yet down."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Solemn Te Deum will be sung at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Monday, the 27th inst., at 5.30 p.m., in honour of Her Majesty's birthday.

Mr. M. S. Piggant has been alongside the Dockyard Wharf for the last three days, waiting for his old shaft replaced by the one which has been discovered at Mr. Kitching's foundry.

The new pillar letter box in Bonham Strand has not been so largely availed of as was at first thought it would be, but this may be accounted for by the fact that there is only one collection a day, so that it is almost useless for local correspondence. We are inclined to think that a collection say three or four times a day would tell a very different tale; at least the experiment is worth a trial.

Official information having been received at Macao concerning the death of Pope Pius IX., Bishop Ennes has ordered his flock to attend a solemn Requiem for 3 days, commencing to-day. According to the programme published in the last number of the *Boletim do Governo* the ceremony will be less pompous than in 1846 when Pope Gregory XVI died.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) that the steamer *Ocean* was to leave Cooktown for Hongkong to-morrow (the 22nd). This intention necessarily and satisfactorily disposes of the rumour which has been in circulation that the *Ocean* had been lost; and we have great pleasure in contradicting the false report that she had been wrecked.

The weather to-day has been anything but encouraging for the Volunteer movement. Recruits could hardly be expected to muster in full force under showers of rain like those we have experienced to-day, whatever they may do under a shower of grape and cannon. We trust that to-morrow, the day chosen for the next parade, will prove to be more auspicious.

A CHINESE case of really no public interest were it not for the fact we relate below, was heard to-day at the Summary Court, before the Acting Police Judge (James Russell, Esq.). The defendant did not appear, and in the course of the examination of the plaintiff, the fact was elicited that he had received a portion of the amount claimed from the defendant on the understanding that he (the plaintiff) would allow the balance to stand over till some future day. The plaintiff, when asked by His Honor for an explanation as to how he appeared in Court to prosecute his claim under these circumstances, said that he wanted to obtain judgment. His Honor characterized the whole affair as a breach of faith, and said that he should mark the case out. The plaintiff did not even plead ignorance of the law, but appeared to consider that he was justified in taking advantage of the absence of the defendant to obtain a judgment.

The following letter appears in the *Hongkong Catholic Register*:

Saturday night, 11th May, 1878.
Rev. Father, I write you in haste on board of the junk off Ho-tung. You will wonder why we are still at sea! And yet it is perhaps a miracle that I am writing to you. We fell in with the pirates, and, by special protection of the Blessed Virgin, escaped alive.
On Thursday night (we left Hongkong on Sunday morning) two junks attacked us and fought a long time, making of our poor cabin a fortress; twice they assailed our cabin and twice were repulsed, more by the Blessed Virgin, I believe, than by human aid. I do not write you the particulars, because I have no time; let it be enough for you to know that out of 15 sailors, 3 were wounded and 4 dead.

L. PIAZZOLI, M.A.
To Rev. G. Burghignoni, Pro. Vic.

The following was published, as an Extra this afternoon (May 14th) at a quarter past three:

"H. E. Okubo Toshimichi was assassinated this morning, the way from his residence to the Dajio-Kuan, shortly before ten o'clock, by a band of seven men, four of whom gave themselves up, two were captured, and one at last accounts remained at large."

One report, received more recently, states that the murdered man was dragged from his brougham, and hacked to death. A disk is also said to have been left sticking in his body with a paper attached, bearing the inscription:—"This is the reward of treason." The scene of the assassination was Kuchigai, distant about five cho (not 600 yards) from the Imperial Palace at Akasaka. Close by three men, probably the coachman and the two footmen, were found murdered. Okubo's head and one of his arms are said to have been lopped off. Strange to say, the spot where this assassination was perpetrated is identical with that where, in 1873, Iwakura's life was unsuccessfully attempted.—*Japan Gazette*.
The deceased was Minister of the Home Department.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN CHINA

The following Proclamation has been issued by the Viceroy and Governor of Canton.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY & CO.

Owing to the death in this Province, robberies have become more common, and much anxiety is generally felt. Nothing but the raising of volunteer bands can cope with the mischief. Of course when the alarm is raised, the regular troops will have to come forward too; but for instance, in the late case of *Lo-kang*, owing to its distance, much time was lost before the Government troops could come to the rescue of the place, which had been taken possession of by marauders. Unless, therefore, each village and hamlet had come forward with its volunteers, the town could scarcely have been recovered, as it was in five days. In such cases not only might there be great

danger if time were allowed to elapse, but the subsequent presence of large bodies of troops would be disturbing. In the case of *Lo-kang*, the young men knew how to maintain the law; the place contained no disaffected inhabitants; and when the outlying city was invaded, the local volunteers at once joined in dealing a decisive blow, killing the robbers with their hoes, and thus firmly establishing their hearths and homes; the bravery of the people showed the cowardice of the robbers, and is highly commended by the Viceroy and Governor. Their conduct has been reported to the Throne, and the 170 who most distinguished themselves have been recommended to the Imperial favour, meanwhile 3,000 Taels are given for the purchase of commemorative tablets for the different villages.

The people of Canton have always been brave and loyal instances of distinguished assistance to the state rendered by volunteers have not been wanting in late reigns, and have forcibly impressed their late Majesties.

In the present time of dearth, marauders must often appear on the scene, and danger is always lurking on the Kiang-si and Hu-wan frontiers. The regular troops cannot be always at hand, and much must be left to local organizations. It is hoped that elders will train village or village union bands, providing the volunteers with arms and with training captains. When things are quiet, let all go quietly about their business; when disturbances arise, let the same people, precisely the arts of war. Services rendered will not be lost sight of by the Provincial Authorities. It must be remembered that the only object is to secure defenses for the villages; such volunteers will never be drafted for service away from home, so any idle rumours to this effect should be disregarded. Again, in quiet times it should not happen that advantage be taken of the volunteer forces at hand to avenge family feuds, there should be eagerness to fight for the state, but caution in avenging private enmity; in this way the peasant may hope to lead Imperial armies, as has happened before this, and this spirit is what the Viceroy and Governor would heartily wish to see again.

MACAO.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

20th May.
The privilege of the farming of the Wae-seng lottery was put up to auction on the 18th instant and realized \$401,000 for the term of 8 years. It was generally thought it would reach the sum of \$430,000; but, as a combination was apparently entered into by competing bidders, it was, of course, to their mutual interest to cease competing, and "to do" our exchequer. There is no doubt that we have much to copy from the "seriousness" with which Government contracts are made of Hongkong, and I am convinced the method followed there is the only true one to preserve the independence of the Government and to guarantee freedom to intending purchasers. When interests of great magnitude are at stake, and considering that this Wae-seng lottery is prohibited by the laws of China, the system persevered in, of submitting the "bidders" to an open and verbal competition, just as if they were bidding for a piece of furniture, cannot be desirable, nor conducive to show the real value of the object put up to competition. The pernicious effects have been so often demonstrated that it cannot well be perceived for what reason it is yet adhered to. Biddings at auctions generally begin with much spirit; one would imagine the same "warmth" would prevail to the end—no—when the bids reach a certain altitude, there is generally conceded an interval of a few minutes to allow the bidders to refresh themselves, and come to the arena with renewed strength. Roman or Greek chivalry does not prevail here. The Chinese are more positive. The interval of rest is the very moment seized upon by one or the other party to settle their differences. This happened the other day, when the old Macao farmers seemed to have succeeded in "calming the spirit" of your Hongkong "obstructors." When shall we learn wisdom; when shall we be considered "serious" in our undertakings?

Manila.

The following important telegram, dated Singapore, 10th March, has been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Governor-General of the Philippines:—"The Sultan of Sooloo presents proposition of pesos, declaring unquestionable the sovereignty of Spain, submitting themselves as loyal subjects of the King of Spain, Don Alfonso XII and his successors."

It is said that the reservoir for the new Water Works at Manila is rapidly progressing, and the number of workmen daily employed there is 190, of whom 50 are Chinese.

The village of Silan, or the site where some two hundred houses formerly stood, many of them of wooden construction, is nothing more now than a heap of ashes. The court house, coffee and paddy stores, shops, etc., all have been used as food for the flames for a short moment. The fire commenced at about 2 o'clock on Friday, 10th May, in a house of an old Indian, and the direction and the force of the wind was such that in a short time all hope of saving the village from a general conflagration was given up, and assistance had to fall back in view of the enormous flames. It is said that the village of Silan will necessarily take eight or ten years to repair its losses, which like numerous other of the richer villages of the archipelago, have been made victims of fire during the last two years.

There was a considerable decrease in the Customs revenue for the month of April last as against the same period in 1877. This difference absorbs the partial increase shown in the month of January and March of the present year. The total sum collected in April amounted to \$124,893 61, against \$161,954 15 same time last year, which is \$37,060 54 more in favour of last year. The importation duty collected on April last was \$97,185 66, and the exportation duty was \$24,672 95.

The Right of Invention has been given Mr Robert Tooh, a British subject, and resident at Manila, for the term of 15 years to use his new system for manufacturing and refining sugar without the use of animal charcoal.

H. E. Don José Morales y Ramirez, the Civil Governor of Manila and Vice-President of Ayuntamiento, left by the steamer *Victoria* on the 15th May, for Europe, to fill the important post of *Consejero de Filipinas*.

The British barque *Abney* was chartered for the Channel (Liverpool or London), to carry 800 tons Taal sugar at £1.15 and 2,000 bales hemp at £3.15.

The exchange on Hongkong and Amoy on the 15th May was 1½ and 1 per cent. discount respectively.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Acting Chief Justice, the Hon. F. Snowden.)

May 21, 1878.

The following gentlemen were empanelled as a Jury:—Messrs L. C. Guedes, E. de Cruz, F. de Sa, J. T. Chao, J. A. Gutierrez, E. S. Sapey, and T. Ide Bowler.

Regina v. Chung Ahm.
There were three separate charges against the prisoner, the first for larceny and receiving stolen property, another for larceny of a boat, and the third for obtaining money under false pretences. He was found guilty on the first two charges and sentenced to 2 months' hard labour for the first charge and six for the second. *A nolle prosequi* was entered by the Attorney General on the third charge.

Regina v. Wang Ahng.
The prisoner was indicted for stealing a pair of shoes, and on five previous summary convictions. He was found guilty, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Regina v. Cheung Ahn.
The prisoner pleaded guilty to larceny and previous convictions, and was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

Regina v. Wong Ahn.
The prisoner was found guilty of larceny and burglary, and sentenced to 3 years' penal servitude.

Regina v. Chan Muk Yan.
The prisoner was sent to 3 years' penal servitude for receiving goods fraudulently stolen. The Sessions were then adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a.m.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honor James Russell, Esq., Acting Police Judge.)

May 21, 1878.

Lewis v. Hahn, \$25.—This was a claim to recover \$25 paid in advance to the defendant.

Mr Lewis, the plaintiff, said that the defendant, Mr Hahn, in October last agreed to put new felt on the hammers of his piano, clean the wires, regulate the action and tune the instrument. Defendant at first wanted \$50 to do the work, but on plaintiff saying that he could not afford to pay so much, defendant wrote to say that he would do it for \$25, and one day in the same month defendant asked for an advance as he was going to be married. Plaintiff promised to pay at end of the month, and did so on the 3rd November (receipt produced). The work was not then done, and nothing more was seen of Mr Hahn until the middle of January, when plaintiff met him in the street, and asked him when he was going to fix the piano, and he pretended not to know plaintiff. Plaintiff told him his name, and defendant then said, "Oh! I have been thinking of you several times, when I passed your house." The hammers had been returned before then, but nothing had been done except that the felt was put on. The piano had never been regulated. Plaintiff wrote defendant a stiff note on the 5th March, and him why he did not take away the piano, and defendant replied, "I am sorry, but I am a poor fellow, and I have no money." Plaintiff thought, to the dampness of the weather. Defendant called a few days later and took off the key-board, leaving everything exposed to the weather. Plaintiff said he had been offered \$350 for the piano, which was a grand piano, and the instrument was completely spoiled by the defendant's carelessness; several of the notes sounded like a policeman's rattle. Mr Sequeira was then employed, and repaired the piano satisfactorily for \$20.

In answer to defendant, plaintiff said, "I positively swear the money was paid to you before the work was done." First called upon you to see the piano about the middle of last year, but your terms did not then suit me—you returned the action in December.

The defendant said that on the 4th July Mr Lewis asked him how much he could fix his piano for, and he (defendant) said \$50. Mr Lewis not being willing to spend so much defendant subsequently offered to put new felt on the hammers and tune it for \$25. He took away the action on the 17th July, and kept it for nearly 5 weeks.

In reply to His Lordship he said he got married on the 28th September, and had completed the job in August, and left the piano in order according to his professional opinion. He never had any complaint from Mr Lewis. He sent a note to Mr Lewis asking for payment and received an answer to call at 3 p.m. 5 o'clock. Lewis then said, "Why did you not send in your bill sooner? I could have paid you on the 1st of the month, but I have had to pay another bill for—[I don't wish to mention what he said.]"

Mr Lewis: Mention it.

His Lordship: You need not do so; I dare say it has got nothing to do with this case.

Continued:—When I went to Swatow I advertised that Mr Panizza would take charge of my business and I instructed him to call upon Mr Lewis and tune his piano. Mr Lewis had asked me to tune it for him.

Mr Lewis: Mr Panizza called and said

he could do nothing with it, as the action was all wrong.

Defendant continued:—I asked Mr Lewis what Mr Sequeira had done to the piano, and he replied that he had cleaned the strings. It was impossible to clean strings, defendant said, without taking them off.

Mr Sequeira was then called, and said he found the piano was in a very bad condition. The wires were dirty, four of the hammers were broken and the action wanted regulating. Witness repaired it for \$15 and tuned it for \$5.

To defendant: I am a professional pianoforte tuner and repairer, and have been so for the last 18 years. I served my time with my father.

Defendant wanted to enquire where witness' father served his time, but His Lordship checked him, remarking that he supposed defendant would next ask where witness' grandfather and his great-grandfather served their time.

Witness continued:—The hammers had not been regulated after the felt was put on, so that they did not strike the wires properly.

Mr Panizza was next called, and said he had been a professional piano tuner. He knew what the case was about and had spoken about it outside. Witness tuned the piano about last November. There was nothing the matter with it, but the treble notes were a little weak. The piano was not to say out of order and was quite usable. Witness saw Mr Lewis, and he expressed himself dissatisfied with the manner in which the repairs had been made.

To plaintiff:—I believe I said to you that the action wanted regulating. I did not undertake to attend to this. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for \$20 with costs, remarking that it was a case that the defendant, owing to extensive business, moving, going to Swatow or getting married, had not completed the work he had undertaken, and he could not let the plaintiff suffer for his neglect; in fact if the plaintiff brought an action for damages against the defendant he might gain his case.

Leong Achan v. Thompson, \$5.65.—This was a claim for wages as a domestic servant from 25th April till 11th May at \$10 per month. He was told to go away because his mistress found fault with some mutton he purchased from the comrade. The first piece was too boney, the second had no bone and the third too fat. The defendant threw a bucket of water into plaintiff's bed and threw all his things out into the street.

The plaintiff having left the defendant's service without permission, His Lordship gave judgment for defendant with costs.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

21st May, 1878.

THE CHAIR NUISANCE.

Chung Ahn, a chair cooler, was charged by Mr E. Rose, a partner in the Oriental Hotel, with creating a disturbance at the Hotel by demanding chair-hire from a gentleman who was staying at the Hotel. Mr Rose said the gentleman defied him, the defendant's chair, and he (Mr Rose) thought that defendant had mistaken the gentleman for his brother. This was explained to him, but he persisted in creating a disturbance. Fined 25 cents and told to summon the gentleman who had hired his chair.

INTIMIDATING WORKMEN.

Chang Lung Fat, a coolie, was fined \$5 for intimidating some coolies from working at the Battery in course of erection at Kowloon.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

Man Ahp, a broker, was charged on remand with stealing \$35 and a silver watch from the person of one Hung Taing Hot, and sentenced to 6 months' hard labour.

BREACH OF THE STAMP ACT.

The masters of the Cheung Lam shop, 51, Jervois Street, and the Wang Yum shoe shop, 73, Bonham Strand, were charged by the Collector of Stamp Revenue with giving receipts for sums over \$10 without affixing the necessary receipt stamp, and were fined \$25 each.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS AND THE WAR CLOUD.

(San Francisco News Letter.)

As any hour may bring us the intelligence that war has broken out between England and Russia, it may be well to consider the means of protection available in such a contingency for the British marine service now in the waters of the Pacific. In three months hence that service will be greatly increased by the number of ships which will then be required to transport our surplus grain, as we may fully count on having from 300,000 to 700,000 tons for export, and possibly a much larger quantity. We must also bear in mind that some of the finest ships that enter and leave our harbor (S. F.) sail under the British flag. It is the general impression that some of these ships, with their valuable cargoes, would, in the event of a war, be pounced upon and made prize property by Russian cruisers.

Indeed, the idea has gone abroad that the British mercantile marine might be sorely harassed by the enemy. Such fears as regards the Pacific Ocean—and we might say everywhere else—are groundless, as they are readily shown. There are altogether twelve of Her Majesty's ships between Esquimaux and Valparaiso. Admiral de Horey is now at the latter place, in the *Shah*, working his way northward. The *Darling* is at Honolulu, and the *Otter* and *Opal* are at Esquimaux. The Russian corvette *Grayson*, now in port, is the only vessel of war of that nationality on the coast. Her movements have been somewhat erratic. She left San Francisco with the declared intention of proceeding to Alaska. She, however, found an excuse for putting into Esquimaux, where, after seeing how things stood, her destination was changed, and she returned to the port, her Captain ascribing his non-prosecution of the voyage to Alaska to the lateness of the season. Should war between the two countries be declared while she lies in this port, she will have just twenty-four hours to clear out, for a belligerent cannot remain in a neutral port beyond that time. Her exit from the Golden Gate would be carefully attended to by some of

Her Majesty's cruisers outside, and even though she got the start, she would soon be overhauled by a vessel like the *Opal*, which easily makes her eighteen knots an hour. It is reported in reliable quarters, that rather than run so serious a risk of falling into British hands, her commander would scuttle her in harbor. Privateering under the Russian flag, which was at one time to be feared, would now be suppressed as an act of piracy, and those implicated would be summarily hung at the yard-arm. On the China Station the British have a large and powerful fleet, more than sufficient to check any operations of the Russian North Pacific Squadron, which will, like a former Russian fleet, be shut up in Petropavloski, with the chance of being taken or destroyed by British gun-boats. Over twenty years ago, when our fleet was less numerous than at present, grave apprehensions were entertained of mischief being done, not only to British shipping, but to the Colonies themselves. From that time precautionary measures were taken. The Port Philip (Melbourne) heads were strongly fortified. The Home Government presented and sent out the *Cerberus*, turret ship, to the Colony which, in addition, possesses the frigate *Nelson* and the Government steamer *Victoria*. Sir Wm. Jervois has recently established a complete torpedo service for the harbors and coast line, and the same precautions have been adopted in New South Wales. New Zealand has, according to late accounts, neglected to avail herself of Sir Wm. Jervois' services, which had been engaged by a previous Ministry, and for this act of neglect she might, with her seaboard of 1,000 miles in length, be made to suffer were the enemy to appear in force before her. This, however, happily for her, is at the present time out of the question. The numerous British cruisers hovering about the Southern Pacific, between the latitude of Cape Horn and the northernmost island of the Polynesian group, are sufficient to afford protection to both Colonies and merchant ships. Doubling the Horn, and facing the Atlantic, the same protection will be afforded, the naval station at the Falkland Islands commanding the passage of the seas in that direction. Higher up, should any Russian vessels appear, they would be few and far between, and they would be only too glad to escape themselves to a harbor of refuge rather than attempt to capture prizes which could be taken from them, and hamper their own means of escape. The only complaint likely to be made by British tars in case of war would be that there were so few Russian vessels to be met with. Their fleet of war ships, which exhibited such masterly inactivity in keeping clear of the Turkish fleet in the late war, will scarcely attempt bolder action when called upon to face

"The flag that's braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze."

Up to her chamber window
A slight wire trellis goes,
And up this Romeo's ladder
Clambers a bold white rose.
To her scarlet lips she held him,
And kissed him many a time—
Ah, me! it was he who won her,
Because he dared to climb.
—T. B. Aldrich.
Had you waited a moment longer,
You sentimental loiter,
You'd seen the lady's feet slip,
And the lover falling out.
—*Courier-Journal*.
No slight wire trellis for us,
No rose with its maddening prick,
No fall from a lady's window,
No delicate maiden sick.
—*St. Louis Journal*.
But a softly cushioned divan,
Just big enough for two,
And a girl that's sweet and tender—
That's the way to woo!
—*Rochester Express*.
A girl that's "sweet and tender"
Reminds one of a bill of fare;
And like a good piece of beefsteak,
They're better because they're rare.
—*Oil City Derrick*.
'Tis true they're rare; but mind you,
By searching they may be found—
For like the steak you mention,
They're pretty apt to be 'round.
—*Worcester Press*.
Pray cease your senseless gushing
About the girl so fair;
And don't go hanging round her,
But court her on the square.
—*Boston Globe*.
Clamber not up to her window,
As did the white rose lone,
But tell to her your secret love
Upon the telephone.
—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.
Don't follow the rose's example
Too much, or you'll come to grief;
For instead of bestowing kisses,
She'll have you jerked up for a thief.
—*Philadelphia Herald*.

Miscellaneous.

SPRINGSON once, in preaching on "Confession," said: "Having searched the Bible through, I can only find one man mentioned who ever confessed. That was Judas Iscariot. And you will remember, my brethren, that he immediately went out and hung himself."

A MIXTURE of the Greeks in London has been held to consider the present position of affairs in the East, and a committee was appointed to watch over Hellenic interests, with the title "The Hellenic Committee in London."

TOMMY came home from school, and handed to his father the master's report on his progress during the month. "This is very unsatisfactory, Tom; you're a very small number of good marks. I'm not at all pleased with it." "I told the master you wouldn't be, but he wouldn't alter it," declared Tommy.

THE Roman Government, in negotiating a treaty of commerce with Germany, has again declined to accord equal rights to Jews and Christians. Jews will still be precluded from acquiring land in the principality.

"WAT" asked a teacher in the Sunday-school, "did Solomon tell the sluggard to go to the ant?" "Because," said a thirteen-year old boy, "he knew his aunt would have him at the woodpile or in the onion bed every afternoon as soon as school was out."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 21, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$562½ a 565
" Old Patna, cash... None
" New Behar, cash... 562½ a 565
" credit...
" Old Behar, cash... None
" credit...
" New Malwa, cash... 790
" credit... 795
" Allowance Taels, 12 a 24
" Old Malwa, cash...
" credit...
" Allowance Taels, —

CAMPFIRE, 16.75 a 17.00
QUICKSILVER, 60.00 a 61.00
SALTPETRE, 6.25 a 6.30

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 9/108
" 30 days' sight, 9/104
" 6 months' sight, 9/112 a 114
Credit, 9/112 a 114
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 238
Bombay, demand Rupees, 238
Calcutta, 711
Shanghai, demand, 72½
" 30 days, 72½
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. 2, 10 ½
Sycee, 8 ½
Mexicans, 14 p. c. p.m.
Gold Leaf, 26
English Sovereigns, 6.07
Australian Sovereigns, 6.07
Discount, 7 to 9 %

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 62 ½ prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,325
China Trading Co., \$1,300
Chinese Insurance Co., \$372
Yongwah Ins. Assoc., \$1,645
New China Ins. Co., \$1,980
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$700
China Fire Ins. Co., \$182
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 9 ½ prem.
H.K. C. & M. S. S. Co., \$3 d.m.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$1,211
Hongkong Gas Co., \$75
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55
China Sugar Refining Co., 7 ½ prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104.
Do. of 1877, \$102.10/.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, May 21, 1878.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. 29.944
Do. 1 P.M. 29.900
Do. 4 P.M. 29.858
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 80
Do. 1 P.M. 80
Do. 4 P.M. 78
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 79
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 80
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 78
Do. Maximum 81
Do. Minimum over night 78

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:

VESSELS TO ARRIVE AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

Oct.
19, Osoar, Hamburg
Nov.
2, Minna, London
3, Elizabeth Shields, Hamburg
20, Jettli, Cardiff

Dec.
1, Glengaber, Flushing
2, Otto, Hamburg
13, Sir Harry Parkes, London
17, Sedan, Cardiff
18, R. B. Fuller, Cardiff
23, J. B. Worcester, London
25, G. B. S., Liverpool

Jan.
8, Korso, Penarth
13, Elvetico, Cardiff
17, Hyton Castle, Greenock
22, Belle of Oregon, Liverpool
27, Earl of Devon, Antwerp
30, Elizabeth Childs, Plymouth
31, Wandering Jew, Penarth

Feb.
2, Per Ardua, London
7, Nourmahal, London
9, Lodore, Falmouth
9, Hedwig, Cardiff
9, Channel Queen, Cardiff
21, Magdala, Penarth
22, Rivetico, Penarth
23, Eleanor, Sydney
24, Bamarada, Cardiff
28, Highlander, New York

Mar.
3, Prince Alado, Cardiff
6, Francis B. Fay, Sydney
6, Mabel Clark, Liverpool
9, Josephus, Penarth
12, Penrith, London
14, Bertie Bigelow, Flushing
17, Landseer, Liverpool
18, O. L. Pearson, Newcastle (N.S.W.)
19, Alice D. Cooper, Penarth
20, S. Vaughan, Cardiff
20, Albany's Isle, Newcastle (N.S.W.)
20, Sontag, Newcastle (N.S.W.)
28, Riffman, Newcastle (N.S.W.)
28, Oracle, Liverpool
29, Manila II., Guaymas
30, Bristolian (s.), Antwerp
30, Menelaus (s.), Liverpool
30, Imbat (s.), London
30, Egean (s.), London

Apr.
6, Maritime Union, Cardiff
10, Patroclus (s.), Liverpool

LOADING FOR OKIKA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Glengyle, Gordon Castle,
Mikado, Sumatra.

Sailing Vessels.

Robert Henderson, Ada Melmore.
Dartmouth, Mikado.

At Liverpool.

Aurora (s.), Achilles (s.)
Malrose, Imperatrice,
Elizabeth, Rosie Webb.

